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CLASSIFICATION [REDACTED]

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25X1ACENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
**INFORMATION REPORT**

REPORT NO. [REDACTED]

CD NO.

COUNTRY Nicaragua/Costa Rica/Guatemala

DATE DISTR. 25 May 1949

SUBJECT Projected Revolution in Nicaragua  
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PLACE ACQUIRED [REDACTED]

NO. OF ENCLS.  
(LISTED BELOW)

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DATE OF INFO. [REDACTED]

SUPPLEMENT TO  
REPORT NO.

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Next Review Date: 2008

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1. Roberto Gutierrez Silva, a Nicaraguan lawyer in Costa Rica with influence in the Ulate political group, has received a proposal from an emissary of General Carlos Pasos, Nicaraguan Conservative leader and revolutionary, that he support a Nicaraguan revolution scheduled to follow the first heavy rains in June 1949. Gutierrez requested that Pasos speak for himself, but in the discussion with the emissary received the following general description of plans:
  - a. Pasos and Nicaraguan revolutionaries Adolfo Ortega Diaz and General Emiliano Chamorro are to be the political chiefs. Miguel Angel Ramirez, Dominican revolutionary now exiled in Guatemala, is to be the military chief, with Colonel Manuel Gomez Flores in charge of the Costa Rican phase of the invasion.
  - b. Plans are to attack Rivas, Nicaragua, with a major force coincident with guerrilla outbreaks in all parts of Nicaragua. Guerrillas are to be led by officers trained for the purpose who will be flown in, principally to the Las Segovias and Siuna mining areas where dissatisfied laborers will provide manpower for the guerrilla bands. Token bombings of unidentified Managua targets will take place simultaneously.
2. Gutierrez summarized the political factors surrounding the revolution by saying that Figueres of Costa Rica, President Arevalo of Guatemala, and President Prio of Cuba all consider the period prior to Otilio Ulate's assumption of office in Costa Rica [REDACTED] as the final opportunity to comply with numerous revolutionary agreements. They are apparently disposed toward this view by the feeling that there is much to gain and little to lose.
3. Mario Echandi, who is best described as the right-hand man of Ulate, verified that Figueres made a clandestine trip to Guatemala, from which he returned on

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4. [REDACTED] five more trips are necessary to complete the movement of revolutionary armament to Guatemala, begun on [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] also stated that some of this armament was being deposited at intermediate points in Nicaragua. 25X1A

5. Juan Bosch, Dominican revolutionary now exiled in Habana, Cuba, notified Figueres that he would arrive in San Jose, Costa Rica, [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] Comment. The Nicaraguan revolutionary movement has been the subject of considerable public comment during the past few days, the culmination of which was a newspaper denial [REDACTED] by Figueres of his complicity in the movement. The principal cause was the presence in Costa Rica of Adolfo Baez Bone, Ramirez, Rosendo Arguello and other former Caribbean Legion members. Reaction from Ulate or Somoza or the public could force Figueres to withdraw his overt support of the movement. 25X1A

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